IN SOFT, ALLURING GRACE.

Summer Styles Still Hold Against Trim Autumn Modes.

TWO LEADING FEATURES IN DRESS.

Simplicity and the Working Up of Details to a Climax.

To the Masterful Sleeve the Gown Must Meekly Conform-The Small Felt Hat with Boiling Rim Will Succeed the Dashing Sallor Hat-Rich, Dark Deco-Pations for Light Summer Pabrics-Little Girls Are Fine in College Gowns and Mortarboard Caps, or Dressed in Lacs and Surah-Interesting Talk About Women.

The styles that are, are the styles that were. The modes of the moment are the modes of the moment before last. The lawn-tennis, rowing-in-the-twilight, plazza-by-moonlight girl is still too much engaged in her favorite estime of making it impossible for the summer man to escape her wiles, to trouble her head about the mode of the future. She has entangled him in the long fluttering streamers of her summer gown, ensuared him in the meshes of its filmy laces, bewildered him with the softly Scating swirl of its draperies, bewitched him



with its transparent tissues and fascinating solor harmonies. He is dimly conscious that tate is against him, but too enchanted to care. She is therefore in no haste to exchange the soft, alluring grace of this dainty costume for the more forbidding and faultless elegance of callor-made autumn modes. The leading features of the mode of to-day are generally the fundamental principles of the dominant ideas of the mode for tomorrow. For fashion must pe a disciple of evolution, and evolution, to be artistic, is ever gradual, never abrupt in its changes and progress. In this retrospect there will be of necessity two leading ideas which first attract our attention and may be of value to remember as suggestive of influencing the styles to be. One is the artistic value of studied simplicity in dress; the other that distinction in dress is obtained more readily by having all the deof a toilet subservient to one onsmisuous feature, which may be termed conspicuous reature, which have of value, unexpected and not too much distributed; for



ance, in this little gown copied from Casino toilet of muslin, but which made up in n or soft wool will be a very house dress for winter. The climax is the odd arrangeat of the stole or scarf which is of such ledded contrast to the gown as to make it impressive. Fancy this gown made up for ommon house wear in pale gray cashmere, which is always pleasant to make, satisfactory in effect, and comparatively cheap in price. Becareful in your selection to choose a gray which has a tint of pink rather than one with a

which has a tint of pink rather than one with a tint of lawender if the color is trying. Make the skirt perfectly plain, as no color in all the manipulations of the prism tints surrenders fixed to be perfect severity as this.

Match the material exactly in crèpe du chine for the waist, which is shirred four times about the slightly low neck, and a dozen times in corselet form about the waist line. The shirs are of the cashmere, made up in what is called the Lavallière style, which consists of two puffs separated by bracelets of shirring or of ribbon. The scarfis of exquisitely soft sunset yellow overshadowed by a mist of gray as faint and thin as cloud film. Locking at it from one side it is almost as coloriess as the gown; from the other side, it is fastful of color and fire as the heart of an opal. If you wanted to try it, probably it would be as well to inquire for changeable slik, gray and yellow, and not accepting the first piece thrown down by the salesman, seek until you fand the peculiar opaline tint which is ordained to be the affinity of yellow.



Another idea for a house dress, which is indeed the only gown that it is suite safe or sensible to select just now, and which may be economically made of the bargain remnants now being almost given away to make from for autumn fabries, is embodied in a dainty summer gown which graced a sensite belle last week. This gown, which was of the coolest week. This gown, which was of the coolest sea green for Jaiy, may be made up in warm golden brown for January. There is a narrow and fine gold border on the edge of the skirt, and the entire waist, which is of brown valvet, is covered with a peculiar kind of gold lace or passementeric in open meshes. But the feature of the dress which makes it unlike the

two or three thousand brown gowns of high and low estate that will be worn this winter is a fichu of pale blue mousseline de sole finished with broad soft ruffles of the same material cut from the selvedges. Though it folds into narrow compass about the neck, it is really a large square of the fine stuff, of which a sufficient amount for a bridal gown may be drawn through the wedding ring. The folds cross about the low neck and are tied in a knot at the left side. Ruffles of the same material finish the sieeves.

The gay little velvet jackets which have, in their various forms, been so much worn during the summer, promise to be patronized to a considerable extent for the purpose of brightening winter dreases. The woman who counts among her winter frocks that old-fashioned token of gentility, the black silk gown, is prepared for the emergencies of a week's stay in town, with no other prevision than a pretty jacket of this kind with a variety of plastrons or girdles. The little coat shown is of black velvet, entirely covered with Byzantine work, which is, as every one knows, a metal ambroidery very bold and rich in color. A lace plastron covers the front of the hodice, and a folded belt of pale blue or of green crope du chien encircles the waist. The little coat is lined with a brocade whose pattern, employing all tints and colors, quarrels with none which may be used for the girdle.

Speaking of the Byzantine work, one is reminded of the Byzantine coiffures, of wavy hair, the wave in this case encircling the head in almost regular lines. The hair is then softly twisted in loose coils and pinned in place with odd pins of Byzantine patterns. A short fringe of loose curls is a part of this coiffure, As for the maidens, every mother's pretty daughter is



now in training for the classic act, and is coaxing her bang out to the proper length to be parted in the middle and waved down either side. It is to this change in the style of bangs that we are indebted for the wearing of the bright-colored scarfs in Italian fashion beneath the soft crown of the yachting cap or Tam o' Shanter. For the tumbled frowse of curly or curled (there is all the difference in the world between the two) hair in different lengths is practically unconquerable in any other way than this: to tie down the wilful tresses with a scarf of that gay color which is most becoming to the wearer, leaving the edge of the bang to curl softly on the forehead and tying the scarf just where it will be most ensaving to the beholder. Over that is the jaunty cap, which she has stolen from her brother and to which she has lent a nameless grace unknown before; and the summer girl is deliciously piquant, and has things her own way with the most disgruntled of mankind.



When my lady fair now takes her walks abroad it is in silk attire that she is clad, except for morning expeditions. And in the silks and brocades black is the favorite selection just at present—black brightened by vivid color in linings and decoration. A rich and stately calling or visiting gown of black silk brocade made with a long plain skirt and full cost has a yoke of black guipure over pale green satin, and the front of the cost also made of the same combination, black and green. The cost is joined to the yoke beneath jet trimming, and its fulness is belted in at the walst with a jet gridle, which is passed through openings in the side forms and ties in long ends in front. The sleaves are of the green, with its lace covering from the clow down, and of the brocade above. Green is used, too, for the lining of the cost.

DECORATIONS RICH AND SOMBRE In the Lightest and Most Transparent of

Summer Fabrics. A pretty model for the transparent grens dine or black barege gowns figured with color which are so much seen now, is shown in a dress of black, brocaded with chrysanthe nums, in their own gorgeous tints of rose and erimson. The lining is, of course, of rose olor; the decoration a lace flounce at the bot-



tom, put on beneath a band of black velvet ribbon, which festoons the lace in clusters beribbon, which festoons the lace in clusters beneath bows at regular intervals. The upper
sleeve is velvet, and a broad cape-like collar of
rose slik turns down from a guimpe of lace.
The sash is of rose slik, too, and the far
around on one side. This touch of black velvet on a bright costume is decidedly French in
origin. Worth and the other eminent Parisian
authorities all agreeing in the use of the rich
and sombre material as a decoration for the
lightest and most transparent of fabrics.

WITH ROLLING RIM AND FEATHER. The Small Felt Hat Comes in to Replace

the Pretty Matter Hat. The faithful little felt hat which will not forsake its wearer no matter how rudely or Bercely old Boreas blows, is shown now in such a variety of forms and may be adapted to so many different faces that it promises to be to the fall costume what the ubiquitous



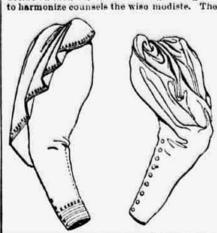
sailor is to the summer dress. In the pointed Alpine shapes with closely rolled brim and erect eagle's quill for decoration, it may be safely selected for women with round faces, while the face with the pure oval contour or the classic Madonna cutline may attempt the low flat growns. Severely trimmed with bows of corded ribbon. Another style evolved espected.

cially for the woman with the broad low fore head and eyes set well apart has upstanding loops of ribbon arranged with smart precision on the front instead of at the side of the hat.

FIRST BUY YOUR SEREFFS.

Then Select Your Dress to Conform to Them, Say the Modistes, As the season wanes we are reminded of the changes in modes by the transition stage of sleeves. Each day sees some slight variation in these now important features of the gown. Buy your sleeves, then match a gown to them;

decide on their style, then arrange the gown



general tendency of the sleeve. if, Indeed, such a changeable affair as it is now may be said to have a general tendency, is toward a certain heaviness of effect at the shoulder, partly due to a massing of materials at the top, partly from the predominance of epaulet trimming. That style most widely popular is a phase of the mutton-leg style, and is cut in one piece from the wrist to the shoulder, but instead of the upper portion standing upfull and broad it falls in diagonal folds from the shoulder down. Another form of the same sleeve much employed for serge and cheviot gowns is skillfully puckered in waves and folds from shoulder to elbow, and gradually tapers to the wrist. Another arrangement sometimes employed in gowns to a massing of materials at the top, partly



made of two materials has a plaited cap lined with silk of a different color from the gown and finished with trimming. In thinner materials the sleeve is laid in folds and finished at the top with a plaited frill turned down from the shoulder. This frill too is frequently lined with a contrasting color. Sleeves made of two ruffles with a pull between, or of three ruffles one above the other, are also seen in thin materials. The one thing to be remembered always in the selection and structure of the sleeve is that its chief purpose in life is to add richness and color to the gown, and to make its wearer look broad across the shoulders.

OUAINT LITTLE BRIDESMAIDS In White with College Gowns and Gold-

tasselled, Mortar-board Caps, An odd fancy was that of an English bride. who dressed her little bridesmaids in college gowns corresponding with those worn by the hand was a professor. The little M. A. gowns were of white liberty silk, the hoods

with gold, and the white mortar-board caps



finished with a gold tassel. The bridesmaids were as brooches the bridegroom's gift, the college crossed triangles in gold with the motto "Floreat Gleanlmond," and the initials of the bridal pair tied in a true lovers' knot. A guard of honor of the School Cadet Corps escorted the wedding party, and will the masters, students, guests, and even the servants, wore as favors the college blue. Even the bride's travelling costume had a kilt or jacket of the college tartan and a waisteoat of blue cloth with diamond-shaped silver buttons.

THE BLONDE'S SECRET.

It is Easy to Be Attractive if Memory Be

The brunette looked at the blonde carefully and wondered. It is much easier to wonder on a warm day at the seaside than it is to talk. The brunette thought to herself, " I have sense enough to know that I am an extremely pretty woman. My nose is absolutely Gracian, my chin has the most delightful of dimples in it. and my forehead is as white as the proverbial marble, while my eyes are full, dark, and expressive. My hair, which waves naturally. can wear as few women do-that is to say, I can part it in the middle, draw it back, and knot it low on the neck, so that I look like an old picture. I am well formed,

can part it in the middle, draw it back, and knot it low on the neck, so that I look like an old picture. I am well formed, I am always well dressed. The blonde hasn't a correct feature in her face; her teeth are pretty, but she shows them every time she smiles, which is often; she dresses well, but she is grieving already over the fact that because she is nearing 30 her hair is beginning to darken. Yet, when we two go out together, there is one man who pays attention to me and ten to her; women smile and bow to me, but they rush to her with delight and overwhelm her with invitations. Now will you kindly explain that?"

She summoned up sufficient courage to say to the blonde: "What is the reason you are so attractive to people?"

And the blonde answered: "First, because I never forget anything, and, second, because I am so exceedingly frank. You heard Mrs. Shabby-Genteel admire my blue gown this morning. Well. I laughed at her pleasantly and told her that it was a protound secret, but it only cost 10 cents a pard. I did not fell her that I paid \$25 to have it made, torthat would have ruined the effect of it in her eyes, and, as it is, she doesn't begrudge me the kown and she is roady to contradict anybody who calls me extravazant. Then, if I meet a man I make a mental photograph of him and what he is doing, or what he is interested in at the time of the introduction, so that if I meet him ten years after and somebody starts to present him anew I can put out my hands and say: 'I know Mr. Gordon very well indeed, though probably he has forgotten me. I remember meeting him some years ago, and we had quite a talk about the bread at my momory, and is my slave from that time on. He may even go so far as to patronize me because he thinks his image was impressed on my heart when no other man's was, but that sort of a thing never troubles, it only amuses me. I try to reasonter what a man's politics are, what he advantages of the land when the magnohim biooms to a man from 'war down to a the advantages of the land when t

and from the time I was a girl at school not to know the handsome Stuarts was equivalent to not being in the swim."

Later in the day, when the brunette was looking out her window she saw the blonde on the box seat of Mr. Stuart's four-in-hand, and she thought to herself. "What a good thing it is to have a good memory!"

And the waves came in one after another singing something that sounded exactly like "Annie Laurie!"

INTERESTING INFORMATION.

That was a bright answer which a clever so ciety girl returned to an inquisitive admirer. who had the temerity to question her concern-ing her age. Sir. she said with an air of se-vere piety. "in the language of the Psalmist. "Mine age is as nothing before thee."

The Chicago Woman's Club, which has dem onstrated most conclusively the value of the club idea for women by its recent enterprise in securing funds for the Woman's College of in securing funds for the Woman's College of Chicago University, has a membership of 500. These frambers include representatives of all professions and religious denominations. There are Catholics Jews, Unitarians, Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Spiritualists, and Free Thinkers, lawyers, physicians, teachers, preachers, and journalists, meeting in harmonious and dignified council, disproving the tradition that women cannot associate without bickering and ill feeling.

A girl in her first season, says the philoso-pher, is good to look at, in her second is good to dance with, in her third is good to talk to.

The learned societies across the ocean scem to be recognizing the fact that there is lack of reason and want of sense in confining their fallowship to members of a single sex, for the British Medical Association has formally consented to admit duly qualified women practitioners to membership. Women are already accepted as fellows of the Royal Geographical Society, with the privilege of speaking at the great meetings of that body and of writing the coveted letters F. R. G. S. after their names. The Zoological Society, too, has long admitted women as follows. It accepts their papers and grants to them all the privileges of this extremely scientific society. The Geologists' Association has this year elected a woman whose scientific attainments are indisputable as one of its vice-Presidents. Apropos of the admission of women to the Medical Association, Sir Spencer Wells consulted an American examiner on the subject of professional women and received the following very smart reply: "Well, sir, in our country we have a great many female doctors, female journalists, female preachers, and females in all classes of professions and trades; but what we want is more female women." British Medical Association has formally con-

The oldest acting actress, Louise Schmidt of Germany, died recently in her 88th year. She began playing children's roles when very young, and she celebrated her littleth, sixtleth, seventieth, and seventy-fifth anniversaries.

According to a recently published account in

the Ecaminer the society leaders of California

are most original, energetic, and gifted women. To Mrs. Lizzie Coit belongs the peopliar dis tinction of being the only woman member of a fire company. She joined the fire volunteers when a young girl, and responded in volunteer days to every alarm with the same alactity and courage as the other members of the association. Mrs. Coit counts her fortune in millions now, but she is still an honored guest at every gathering of her fellow exempts and the toast of the occasion. Miss Marie Williams is a cabinet maker of much skill, and employs her talent practically in making beautiful pieces of furniture from the native California woods for her home. Miss Carrie Wheelan has one of the finest collections of coleoptera extant, which is honorably mentioned in the Scientific Directory. The Misses Lowry, Isabel and Agnes, are graduates of the surgical institutes of Edinburgh, Paris, and Vienna, with well-earned reputation for skill in surgery and more university medals than any two male practitioners in San Francisco. Miss Eleanor de Houghton, daughter of a baron second in precedence a fire company. She joined the fire volunteers versity medals than any two male practitioners in San Francisco. Miss Eleanor de Houghton, daughter of a baron second in precedence in England, is an expert goldsmith, and delights her friends with pieces of jewelry in antique patterns which no one would take for the work of an amateur. Miss Swyney speaks eight modern languages, and can sustain her part in a conversation in Greek or Latin besides reading in Sanskrit.

Mile Jeanne Chauvin, the young women who passed so successfully the examinations of the Ecole de Droit in spite of the disturbance the Ecole de Droit in spite of the disturbance which necessitated a postponement of her first examination, is in appearance the reverse of the once popular idea of the strong-minded woman. She is a womanly woman, with a masculine grasp of intellect, and so slight in stature, diffident in manner, and modest in demeanor that her judges fell into the error of treating her with a partiality she did not enjoy, for she would have preferred having her arguments questioned that she might have had the honor of supporting her doctrines with the ready wit and clear judgment characteristic of her treatment of questions of law.

A statistical item of interest to women is that women to-day are two inches taller, on an average, than they were twenty-five years ago. The cause is found in the exchange of the embroidery needle for the tennis racquet, the ear, and the gymnastic apparatus of the school and collect.

It is estimated that the incomes of women doctors range from \$200 to \$20,000 a year. Ten thousand dollars for a well-educated. gifted and healthy woman doctor is not un-common, and \$5,000 a year is less rare. One doctor of repute earned \$3,000 the first year she practised, \$5,000 the next, and a corre-sponding increase until she died; but she spent eight hours a day in severe study for many years after her graduation.

The Medical Record is responsible for the theory that to keep the complexion and spirits good, to preserve grace, strength, and ability good, to preserve grace, strength, and ability of motion there is no gymnasium so valuable, no exercise more benedicial than sweeping, dusting, making beds, washing dishes, and polishing brass and silver. Still the country housewives who spend their lives in these health-giving pursuits as a rule grow old much faster, lose the bloom and freshness of youthful beauty much younger than do their city sisters, who have mades for every branch of work, and seek exercise on horseback and in the gymnasiums.

The town of Leonberg in Wurtemberg is known as the "Town of Mothers," for there the mothers of Schiller and Kepler lived. On the walk of the old castle where the magna charter of Wurtemberg liberties was signed by Ulrich the Weil-beloved, tablets have been placed in honor of the mothers of the poet and the astronomer.

According to statistical report, 20,000 hus bands in Chicago are supported by their wives. bands in Chicago are supported by their wives, and 10,000 self-supporting women are in New York city. Speaking on this subject, a popular woman lecturer has thrown down the gauntlet to the believers in the emancipation and advancement of women by saying that the modern idea, that it is a suitable or even a praiseworthy thing for a woman to earn her living, is bad political economy, bad morals, and bad sociology.

Daudet approves of women writers, and admits that "a woman can so often say things that we cannot express in just language."

According to the statistical reports of woman labor in the various industrial pursuits in the South, there are 450 industries in New Or-leans alone in which women are employed. The only woman in England who is proprie-tor, editor, and manager of a newspaper is Mrs. Comyns of the Fathered World, the circu-lation of which paper is 20,000 weekly.

The beautiful casino at Monte Carlo is to be converted into a hospital as soon as the leaser expire, in accordance with the wish of the Princess of Monaco who has induced her hus-band to close the gambling establishment.

Mrs. Candace Wheeler, President of the Society of Associated Artists, has been appointed Color Director of the woman's buildpointed Color Director of the woman's build-ing at the Fair. The society of which she is founder and President will, under her super-vision and that of her daughter, Dora Wheeler, decorate the library of the woman's building. Books by women authors only are to be ex-hibited in the room, and at the close of the Exposition they are to be presented to the New York State Library.

It is curious that when so many women are asking what they can do to earn money so few think of becoming amateur gardeners. Violets, pinks, chrysanthemums, and many violets, pings, enrysantiemums, and many other flowers are not difficult to raise, and when carefully packed and sent to a first-class florist bring good prices. It is said that a woman in the south makes a good income furnishing real orange blossonis to a famous florist, while five or six others dress themselves in the dollars produced from the violets that grow with so little care in the well-prepared violet pit.

A handsome building near Brown University has been secured and will to open to women students free of charge. Instruction, examinations, and the conterring of degrees are open to women, but common class-room in-struction cannot be offered yet. President Andrews is planning for greater opportuni-ties for women, and wants half a million dol-lars for a well-endowed and commodicus wo-man's college, presided over by a capable ma-mon, and for a scholarship and endowment

fund. The college, President Andrews de-diares, "must be part and parcel of the uni-versity, giving women students the full uni-versity status." Here is an opportunity for the generosity of women toward the advance-ment of their sex to manifest itself.

Mrs. Langtry, who is nothing if not original, appeared at Sir Augustus Harris's garden party with a French poodle that, in addiparty with a French poodle that, in addition to being shaved in the orthodox manner, had the monogram L. L. cut out in its hair on its back. Evidently Mrs. Langtry has lost her fear of peacock's feathers, for with her gown of white and mauve she were a green straw hat with mauve flowers and a buckle formed of the feathers of the valuest of birds. In years gone by, it is said, some one gave Langtry as an eraament for her drawing room, a stuffed peacock; after its arrival misfortune followed misfortune, and just before the bailiffs entered the house she had it put on a four-wheeler and sent to a man whom she disliked. That day he fell down and had his leg broken. Later on he sent it to an enemy of his, whose house caught fire that night, and when last heard of by its original owner it had been rescued from flames, while a wrathful man stood by and swore he would set it on lire later in the day if he burned himself doing it. The failure of "Maebeth" was ascribed by Mrs. Langtry to the fact that on the Sunday before it was produced she wore at dinner the most beautiful dress imaginable. The sides and back were of pale, mouse-colored velvet, and the front was formed of peacock's feathers, with the head of a peacock resting on each white shoulder.

Black corduror is predicted as one of the

Black corduror is predicted as one of the pext season. It is a material that fits well and one that will undoubtedly be popular, for al-though it may be made up very simply it will stand either fur or braid trimming with ar-tistic results.

In these days of self-supporting women what to wear at the office is a matter of deep im-portance. The smartest and most suitable dress seen is that of a woman who wears a close-fitting gown of black suiting with pock-sts at each side and, as adjuncts to it, deep linen cuffs and collar. From under the collar comes a soft scarf of mauve silk, tied in front,

The Small Girl in Lace and Surah.

An extremely pretty dress for a little maid is of pale gray cashmere with a yoke made of lace Insertion sewed together with beading, lace insertion sewed togother with boading, through which pink ribbon is threaded. The strips are arranged to meet in points down the front, and the ribbon ties in little bows. Two tiny ruffles are put in at the bottom with the beading and ribbon, and a sash of surah is tied about the waist. Zephyr or challis dresses are pretty made after the same pattern with ribbon to match the colors in the material.

THE PARIS DIAMOND MARKET. Experts Who Know All Precious Stones

From the Figure. It was the Abbé Hauy who subjected diamonds to the roughest treatment. He used to take a hammer and smash them. He did the same with emeralds, rubles, and sapphires, just as if they were worth nothing. By this heroic treatment the venerable Abbé discovered that the broken particles of all precious stones have particular forms which establish their genuineness beyond all doubt. Before his time it was almost impossible to tell a diamond from a brilliant or a piece of rock crystal. But now nobody breaks precious stones

Any dealer can take, with an indifferent air.

the diamond that is presented to him for ex-

amination, and say, without the least hesita amination, and say, without the least hesitation: "That weighs so much: It is a little fellow; it is worth so much." And he is never deceived. At the present time everybody is somewhat of a dealer, and the consequence is that everybody can distinguish a real diamond among a thousand bogus stones.

On the second floor of a cafe in the Boulevard Montmartre the market or bourse of precious stones is held, always in broad daylight. Very few strangers to the trade can ponetrate this sanctuary, not because the cases to it is difficult, for the door is always wide open, but because the portfolios close and the stars disappear the moment an unknown face appears at the threshold. Instead of animated traders the stranger only finds a few dull-eyed Jews, carelessly playing a game of bezique. Ah, but there is a Turk there, too; the Turk that looks so much like Coudere of the Opera Comique, except that he is yellow and wears very loose trousers. But these trousers are full of diamonds. Don't believe for a moment that these good Jews, the merchants in precious stones, are afraid of robbers. That is the smallest thing that bothers them. What they dread is to let the profane, and especially the small swellers, know the real value of their goods.

As soon as the stranger departs the arms stretch out and the portfolios reappear. The greater number of these portfolios are made of tim and are closed with a lock and key. In a moment the tables are covered with little bundles of white paper formed like those in which the druggists put rhubarh or sulphate of magnesia. These packages are opened, and in less time than it takes to tell it all the tables, including the billiard table, are covered with precious stones that might startle the King of Persia. A strange spectacle is presented by those sordid old non quietly taking from their pockets three or four millions' worth. Each one of perhaps ten thousand packages contains so many brilliants. After they are disposed of the rare stones are introduced. Here there are sapphires as big as tion: "That weighs so much; it is a little fellow: it is worth so much." And he is neve

cars ago."
The neckiace is passed from hand to hand. rears ago."

The necklace is passed from hand to hand. The merchants gaze at it with attention. The eyeplasses come into play. Indecision and doubt are painted upon some faces. At last the necklace is passed to Michel. He is the great judge. He takes the thing, weighs it in his hand, looks at it with an indifferent air, and says: "The two brilliants are ancient. They come with their mounting from the Countess de Projean. The two others, still finer, once formed part of a necklace which was stolen in Venice in 1804 from Mms. Morosini. This necklace belonged later on to Lady Temple, whose husband purchased it at Candaar of Isaac Lieven. Lady Temple gave it to her daughter, who sold it three days after her marriags. As for the sapphire in the centre, that comes from the sale of Mile, Schneider. The rest is new, and comes direct from Hamburg. But, after all, sets well preserved, and 75,000 francs does not seem to be too much for it."

As extraordinary as it may appear, there are

and 75.000 francs does not seem to be too much for it.

As extraordinary as it may appear, there are now living five or six individuals who know all the costly diamonds and all the rich is wels in the world, and they are able to recognize them after a lapse of thirty years, even when they had first only seen them a moment, as certainly as a tailor would recognize at thirty paces the customer that forgot to pay him.

When a robbery is committed in the house of a well-known is weller, a thing which often happens in Puris, London, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, if there is a among the objects stolen a stone of more than ordinary value it is sure to be found again, although it may take many years to bring it back to its owner.

The Hygiene of the Teeth,

The Hygiene of the Testh.

From the London Lance.

The value of preventive measures against the attacks of disease cannot be too strongly insisted upon, and one class of case where these measures are to a great extent within the control of the individual is in regard to the iceth. All carles of the teeth begin from the outside, no such thing as internal carles having ever been demonstrated; hence if the surfaces could be kept absolutely clean no decay could take place, however poor the texture of the testh. This is of course immossible, but much toward such a desirable end can be attained by attention to hygienic rules.

Parents often ask their dentists and medical attendants with reference to their babies: "When ought teeth to be cleaned?" The answer assuredly is: "As soon as there are teeth." A very small toothbrush, charged with some precipitated chalk flavored with an aromatic drug to make it pleasant, is perhaps the best means—not a towel, which only removes the secretion from the labial and lingual surfaces, and not from between the teeth, where decay is most rife. Yet how few children's teeth are so treated, and how rarely the habit of doing it for themselves when they are old enough is inculcated. But if it be acquired the very desirable result is likely to follow of an immunity from dental frouble—at all events to any large extent. Later on something more can be done, by passing a piece of waxed dental floss silk, which can be easily demonstrated after thoroughly using the toothbrush by passing the silk between the teeth, when a certain amount of accumulated matter will be brought away.

"Do toothpicks do harm or good?" is another question often asked. They may do harm if abused, undoubteelly, by causing frictation of the grim between two teeths, when a certain amount of accumulated matter will be frought away.

"Do toothpicks do harm or good?" is another question often asked. They may do harm if abused, undoubteelly, by causing frictation of the grim between two teeths when have in many recorded insta

MES. GLADSTONE

Interesting Characteristics of the Wife of the British Premier.

The venerable consort of William Ewart Gladstone will, in a few days, assume her place for the fourth time as wife of the British Premier, and in a certain way the most important woman in England, Mrs. Gladstone in the daughter of a Welsh baronet, Sir Stephen Glynne of Hawarden; on the death of her brother the title became extinct, and all the estates were left to Mrs. Gladstone for her life. with remainder to her eldest son. It is in this way that Mr. Gladstone enjoys his right to the castle now famous throughout the world as his residence. The Glynne family is ancient and highly connected; a sister of Mrs. Gladstone was married to Lord Lyttleton, and she is also related to Lord Chesham and Lord Penryn. the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Buckingham, and other aristocratic families. She is of a poculiar type, one known perhaps only in England, and certainly entirely unfamiliar to Americans; a lady according to the English meaning of the word, that Is, a woman of high birth and position who shows in bearing and behavior a consciousness, not in the least offensive, of her station; who has been used all her life to the highest companies, she is yet not only simple, but absolutely plain, and sometimes brusque in manner: very neglectful or forgetful of conventionalities, and has indeed many of the peculiarities that an American woman of recent fashion would consider indicative of inferior rank.



Stories were current in England when she was last the wife of a Premier, about her unfitness for that position, and she certainly is by no means a great woman of the world. She is lacking in tact, in the faculty of remembering faces and engagements, in the power of adapt-ing herself to every company, of winning encmies or even indifferent people. In fact, she has never been popular in London society. She dresses badly, with incongruous colors and abundance of laces and ribbons and furbelows, but not always in the latest fashion, as even a masculine eye can discern; yet no one familiar with the great world in any country could ever mistake her for a parvenu.

Early in the seventies, when Gladstone was at the head of the Government and her parties were of course important political gatherings to which the first personages in her husband's ollowing were invited as a matter of course, Mrs. Gladstone often gave great offence by leaving out people of consequence. The London wits used to say that she put her invita tions under the sofa when she had written them instead of sending them to the servants to deliver. When Gen. Schenck arrived in London as American Minister, he was anxious to meet the Duke of Argyle, then a member of Gladstone's Cabinet; so the Gladstones invited the Schencks and the Argyles to dinner. But the only night on which the Prime Minister was free was a Saturday; other nights he must be in the House of Commons and Gen. Schenck had cards out for evening receptions for several Saturdays ahead. Still as it was so desirable to bring about the meeting, the General agreed to go to the dinner. and leave his family to receive at home until he could return. He went to Mr. Gladstone's on Saturday, but Mrs. Gladstone had forgot en to invite the Argyles.

con Saturdary, but Mrs. Gliadstone had forgotten to invite the Arryles.

In 1870 the Speaker of Lord Bond Homoston.

The Speaker is the first commone in Danial Line was one place next to the also, in the land of this family were on intimate terms, so cally, and politically, with the Gliadstone, to favile them to her greepiles, critically and politically recent in the Gliadstone, and the political recent in the Gliadstone, and the political recent in the control of them that the omission could not ever assembly and the political recent in the control of them that the omission could not ever assembly when the first thing they saw as they one politically and the first thing they saw as they one politically and the first thing they saw as they one politically and the first thing they saw as they one politically and the first thing they saw as they one politically and the first thing they saw as they one politically and the first thing they saw as they one politically and the first thing they saw as they one politically an experiment of the broadses was a paper stock into politically and the first thing they saw as they one politically an experiment of the broadses was a paper stock into politically and the first thing they saw as they one politically a politically an experiment of the political poli In 1870 the Speaker of the House of Commons was Mr. Brand, now Lord Hampdon. The Speaker is the first commoner in Eng-



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and was now especially appointed to afterd him, were, of course, in the brilliant group. The Shah were his for and was blazing with diamonds; the Prince of Wales and the men of his suite were in uniform or court dress; and as they advanced the great crowd denned and formed a lane under the trees. It was nearly a quarter of a mile to the place where a collation had been arranged, and there, as is usual when royalty is present, an apariment was reserved for the Shah and the Irince and the most important dignituries, among them nearly a quarter of a mile to the piace where a collation had been arranged, and there, as is usual when royalty is present, an assistment was reserved for the Shah and the Prime and the most important dignituries, among them the Prime Minister and Sir Hearty Rawinson. But in the crowd outside, looking at their husbands as they passed, stood Mrs. Gladstone and Lady Rawinson, entirely without attendance. They were not invited to the special collation, for the dignity of their husbands was purely official, and official rank in England does not extend to whee?

I stood in the lane near there indies, and watched them after the royal procession passed and the growd broke up and followed. Not a lord in waiting or out of waiting looked after them as they stumbed along in the aristocratic mol. Mrs. Gladstone was no longer young, and after a while I went up to her, and I said a Secretary of Legation had hardly rank enough to become the Preinter's wife, but as there seemed no one more important about, I offered her my arm. She took it gratefully, and I led her up to the second-rate table, while her husband was placed beside princes. She mildly remarked, in nearly the same words as before: "The Preinter's wife has no precedence, you know." But it seemed to me that she ought to have had attention II not precedence on an oeasion of this kind.

Still It was according to English custom. Mrs. Grant was treated precisely in the same fashion. When ten, Grant dined at Windsor low went to lable with one of the Queen's daughters, and next after her Majesty, but Mrs. Grant followed far behind with only an earl. At a court hall Gen, Grant was invited to join the royal quadrile from which Mrs. Grant was excluded, and at adiance at Maritorough House, the Princess of Waies addressed not one word to Mrs. Grant mil after she had left the reception rooms and was cloaked in the vestimate, though the Prince her children. They are all excellent people. Her children. They are all excellent people her children. They are all excellent people wel

WHEN SHE WENT TO BEST GEFORT. A Little Story that Mrs. Califper Told to Her Not George.

"Just before the train started the other day when I went to Pridgeport," said Mrs. Calliper. to her 6-year-old son George as she began get-ting him ready for bed, "a lady and two children came into the car that I was in, and walked along through it looking for seats. She was a handsome lady with gray hair, and she was very nicely dressed. The children were both very pretty, and they were nicely dressed, too. One was a boy about 6 years old and the other was a girl about 4. Of course they wanted to sit together if they could, but almost all the seats were taken, and they couldn't find places until they had got clear to the front end. There they found the last seat, the one in the corner, empty, and there was one place next to the able, in the last cross sent on the same side of the car. The children climbed up into the end seat and